HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

GUIDING STUDENTS PATHWAY TO THE

That They May Become Shining Exemplars-What They Must Experience. to Seenre Success-How Reputations. are Made and Preserved.

The following introductory lecture of the thirty-eighth annual course of Georgetown Medical College was delivered by John B. Hamilton, M. D., professor of surgery, last Monday night at the new college building

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. That distinpushed physician whom we all admire and love, Dr. Offiver Wendell Holmes, once compared the ceremonies at the commencement exercises of a medical college to that other resemony which united a man and woman for life; on the one hand he pictured the legisla and the bridgeroom, the bridgit veil in commencement. he pictured file lends and the bridegroom, the bridai veil, the orange flower garland, the giving and the receiving of the ring, the mysterious whisper of the chergyman in the ear of the midden, the curious look, of the spectators; and on the other, the simple ceremony that united his young friends to the profession of their choice. So now, in giving a variation to the keynote so well sounded by the venerable autocrat, we might easily say that as the ceremonies attending the graduation of our young men reminded us of a weaking, so those attending the lotroductory exercises remind us of ing the introductory exercises remind us of a betretital; we see here the young men full of love for their chosen profession, burning with launable sentiments of faith in manking, hope for the future, and boundless enthusiasm. They here in your presence formally plight their troth, That they are in earnest is manifest from the public character of the exercises and its invitation acter of the exercises and its invitation. plight their troth. That they are in earnest is manifest from the public character of the ceremony, and the invitation they have extended to you to be witnesses. But we must not be unminiful of the real mature of this occasion. This is no time for mere speculation, for stage whispers among ourselves, as to the character and physical pseudiartiles of our neophytes. This iscture is introductory to the general course of lectures for this thirty-eighth annual session, and in order to comply with the terms of the ante-mupital contract it must have some conjection, direct or indirect, with the subject matter of the course, or consist of preliminary hints for their future guidance. During the courship they frequently need guidance, for not every one that signs the betrothal papers finally whis the bride. She is a bit of a jade at times, and if the voung lover devote the passing hour to pool rooms and billiards and politics, instead of paying her his undivided attention, the welding may never take place. You will then, I am sure, excuse me if the remaining portion of the hour is devoted exclusively to them.

Young gentlemen; on behalf of the college I bid you welcome to these halls, forever dedicated to the search for and the promulgation of truth and to the cause of humanity. We shall try to guide your pathway to the mellical profession so that you will be a shining exemplar and a credit to the school when you have us, but there must be active, hearry, sincere co-operation on your part. The most brilliant teacher in the world can only place treasures in your hands; he cannot show you how to keep them or to multiply them. You must work and think, study and think, be sincere and earnest, and, if you feel your mind is not clear on a subject had before you, try

work and think, study and think, be sincere and earnest, and, if you feel your mind is not clear on a subject laid before you, try to master it. Ask your professor if you cannot master it alone, but master it before you let go. It not attempt too many things at once. Keep on at what is ones begun until you shall have finished, and finally, gentlemen, when you are studying medicine study medicine. Do not run after strange gods: keep to your books, and do not fall in love with anybody or anything but truth and medicine. A medical student in love is not only usually a very foolish lover, but a very ridiculous one. He can scarcely indite a "woful balled to his misstress" eyebrow" but anatomy, chemistry, and physiology combine against cupid, and the combination, as our suorting friends would say, is a hard one to beat, and the medical student gets laughed at for his pains. Few people are enamored of feedgings.
"Be lovers indeed." says Bruno "but

lings.
"Be lovers indeed," says Bruno, "but love in subordination to a celestial love, the only affection worthy of the complete surrender of a human soul. The love for truth, the search for what is true in all the domains of thought and life is the glory of existence." [W. D. O'Conner; Hamlet's note hook, 1

Ict's note book.]

Now let us turn seriously to the business in hand. I take it you wish to know something of the past history of the healing art. Its importance has doubtless already engaged you, an importance second only to life and strength itself, for these frequently depend upon the faithfulness with which the maxims of the art are allered to.

The present flourishing state of the medical art was not reached in a day the

The present flourishing state of the medical art was not reached in a day. On the contrary, centuries have some and gone since the first man began the study of medicine, and the antiquity of the study is thus added to fix other attractions. The Mossic writings, communic pieced at their thus added to its other attractions. The Mosaic writings, commonly placed at about 1,500 years before the Christian era, contained the earliest doctrines of saultary law known to European civilization until recently. The recent researches that have been made in Hindu lore place the medical study in India at a much earlier period. Centuries before Honer wrote, and even that period is so thickly enveloped in the mists of time as to be problematical as to date, the Brahmins tanght medicine with their mystic mythology, their books on medicine; the Shastres were held sacred, and were "not allowed to be read at unseasonable times or unineky days, as on the two first days of a new moon, or when the sun is obscured by clouds, when it thunders; at the morning dawn or evening twilight. The student must not study on holidays, or on the day on which he touches a light. The student must not study on holi-days, or on the day on which he touches a corpse until purified, or when the gov-ernor of his province is sick, when lighting occurs, or when war approaches."

"The pupils usually remained free or six years reading the Shastres, altending oral instructions, which were delivered in open places, under the shade of a sacred tree,"— (Wiee). Although the Hindon thus lieb medicine so high, it must be confessed that

medicine so high, it must be confessed, that when the Aryan rate finally overrun eastern Europe their successors still fur-ther exalted the opinion held of medicine by enrolling their favority practitioners among the code.

among the gods.

The worship of Abeniapius as a god is said to date bisch alsant fifty years before the destruction of Trov. He was alleged to have been the pupil of Chiron the Centaur, who was taught by Apollo. Homer, you will remember, makes many aliusions to the surgeons, and esnecially to the to the surgeous, and especially to the sons of Æsculaplus—Podalirius and Machaon:

Of two great surprious Pedattrius stands. This hour surrounded by the Trigan bands, And great Macman, wounded in his tent. Now wants the succesur which so on he less.

and again to Patroclus.

Pairocins out the focky sterl away.

And in his hand a bitter root he pressed:
The wound be washed and say pite ince infuse
The dowing Sash that instant case of to flow,
The wound to torture and the blessel to flow.

In all ages the surgeon has been highly extelled in his military capacity. Thus Homer makes Nestor say—

A wise physician skilled our wounds to heal is more than armies to the public weal. And this sentiment was manifested in a

And this sentiment was monifested in a somewhat pseculiar was when Alexander was approaching lodia. Taxiles endeavared to conciliate the Greek cavey by presents. He said, "I shall send to the great conqueror your matter, my beautiful daughter; agobilet made of a ruby that replouishes itself with liquid, a philosopher of great Knowledge of the sciences, and a physician who has such skill that be can restore the dead."

This indeed was high prime of the physician who has such skill that be can restore the dead. This indeed was high prime of the properties, and who, when the amelent city of Mentz was been britted French surgeon. Fars, who had been surgeon to four successive kings of France, and who, when the amelent city of Mentz was been been been distributed army. Within the walls of Mentz were gathered nearly all the nobility and princes of France, "Decimated by famine, disease, and by wounds received in the protacetal defense, the garrison was reclused aimost to che city at night by an entire of the properties of France, "Decimated by famine, disease, and by wounds received in the protacetal control of the singular princes of Strance, the garrison was reduced at a control of the city at night by an Italian captain, and on the following morning, being requested by the givernor to show himself upon the beach, he was received by "Malcohm's History of Persia."

to commence reading the Shastres. On that occasion he is to be clean in his person, and the place in which he is to study should be purified. A raised part of the room, or place of study, a cubit square, is to be cleaued with cow's dung and strewn with kusa grass, after which fire is to be placed upon it with several kinds of sacred wood, upon which give is poured while prayers (mantras) for repeated. The pool while being initiated should stand near the fire with his face toward the east if he seeks long life; if exaited fame, to the south; if prosperity, to the west; if truth and its reward, to the north.

to the north.

"The guru and other Brahmins are then to pray over some dried rice, and the former should sprinkle water over the assembly. He is then to place a Brahmin on his right hand, over which he prays as he throws a mixture of curdled milk, honey, and ghee over the sacred fire. The scholar does the same and his lesson begins. The guru de-

cines to a culprit who has been condemned by a rajab, to a woman whose husband and gnardians are absent, nor receive anything but food from a wife without the consent of her busband. You must avoid entering a house as a medical man without an invitation; you must walk slowly without gazing, and observe deliberately, but you must only observe the patient and the symptoms of his disease; and you must not predict the period of a fatal disease. You must not vaint your own knowledge, for, although the learned may be pleased, the ignorant will be angry at the exhibition of leasing in such a situation. After visiting its saick, should the disease be complicated you must detail the symptoms, and consul ther physicians as to the value of the content."

ment."
"The student," says the guru, "must know the theoretical as well as the practical part of medicine, for he who knows the power, and is unskilled in the performance of operations. power, and is unskilled in the performance of operations, on approaching a patient is like a timid soldier roing to battle; and the persons well versed in operations who presumptuously neglects the theory does not deserve the esteem of good men. Each is only half instructed, and are equally incapable of exercising the profession properly; is incilicient, and resembles a bird with one wine.

per in which his knowledge is to be im-proved and extended."

Such, young gentlemen, were the instruc-ons given by the ancient Hindus, whom e term heathen, and divested of some of

History.	TIME	Приняу,
I, Expedition of the Argo- name.	1274 to 1284 B. C.	1. First traces of Medicine among the
ponesian war	43210 191 B, C.,	Stoften (L.
4. Emigration of the Birba- rians.		4. Decadence of Science.
5. Crusades	A. D. 1096-1230	5. Arable med- icine pre- d-minant.
6. Reform of Martin Lu- ther.	A. D. 1517 to 1530,	6. Re-extab- lishment of Greek medi- cine and an-
7. The Thirty Years' War.	A. D. 1618 to 1618.	7. Discovery of circulation.
a Reign of	A. D. 1740 to	8. Huller.

pray over some dried rice, and the former should sprinkle water over the assembly. He is then to place a Brahmin on his right hand, over which he prays as he throws a mixture of curdled milk, honey, and ghee over the aered fire. The scholar does the same and his lesson begins. The gurn declares that he must henceforth discard lust, anger, covetousness, ignorance, laziness, vanity, pride, envy, revenge, crueity, lying, and evil actions. He must always be engaged in the search after truth and in the performance of good actions; he must be clean in his person, wear an humble and poculiar kind of clothes, and his beard and nails should not be cut during the period of his religious study. Before and after meals, as well as on many other occasions, the student must carefully perform his ablutions; after lathing and being purified, he is to offer fresh water to the goods, sages, and munis, and to courey wood for the oblation to the fire. He must always respect his teacher and parents, put the dust of their feet upon his head, and obey them in everything, or he will be unfortunate in this world and will be born in a degraded position in another life."

The guru thus addressed the pupil:

When I say you must himmediately obey; lift the scholar does not perform all this he site, his understanding will diminish, and and his glory will be quenched. Whatever I say you must be cordented with small recompense. By wight and by day your must be moderate in the indulgence of your appetites, and contented with small recompense. By wight and by day your anxious desire should always be to consider how you are to relieve and cure the sick under your care. You will avoid bad company, and neither give medical series and the school, it is should be some the form the six of the remain of supportations to a culpirt who has been condemned by a rajah, to a woman

Hippocrates had for his contemporaries the

Whether or not the ancients were cor Whether or not the ancients were correct in tracing the descent of lilippocrates from Æsculapius, it at least certain that this great man was the son of one of the temple priests, and that his early training was at the bedside of the sick brought to the temple on the Island of Cos. We may well pass in silicore the ville slander that Hippocrates destroyed all the records of his predecessors, in order that his own works might shine more brightly to posterity; for surely no one whose transmitted thoughts were so pure could have committed so unworthy an act. Hippocrates like a timid soldier toing to battle; and the persons well versed in operations who presumptuously neglects the theory does not deserve the esteem of good men. Each is only half instructed, and are equally inscepable of exercising the profession properly; is inefficient, and resembles a bird with one wing.

"As the Shastres contain the precepts of numerous prophets and great physicians, with their descriptions of diseases reduced to a proper order, you must study them with care, by which the stupid and illiterate pupil will be instructed in his duties, and the intelligent and industrious, in the manoer in which his knowledge is to be imcontent themselves with writing commenta-ries on the works of Hippocrates Not only is medicine indotted to him, but general literature as well. Nobody ex-pressed better than he the sentiment that "Life is short, and the sentiment that we term heathen, and divested of some of their mystic mummery, we see the doctrines of truth and the origin of modern ethics—I might say the ancient expression of a sentiment that has pervaded the mind of sentiment that has pervaded the mind of medical men for countless centuries.

Probably subsequent to the early medical records of the Hindus we find those of the Egyptians and the Semitic races, but some medical historians claim for the Egyptians the origin of medical raining, but all agree that India alone may dispute claim to precedence with Egypt. The Greeks, as we shall presently see, derive the origin of medicine from the gods, but the lifea was vidently borrowed from the Egyptians who traced the art to the goddess list, to whose anger they attributed all diseases, and who alone could give power to medicines to act. The Greeks also borrowed this connect from the Egyptians in the assigning of certain diseases to the anger of Prosespine, the goddess of the infernal regions. Osiris, the husband of list, was the father of Orus, whom the later Greeks probably identified with their Anallo, the child pressed better than he the sentiment tha "Life is short, and the art long; the occa-

cally at the point of their scatpels, they could not have been supplanted by the empiries.

When Greece became a part of the Roman empire many of her scholars and artisans come to Rome, established themselves, and flourished, greatly to the disgust of the Roman know-nothings of the period. Among the earliest of the physicians was young ascleptades, who was not only a physician, but an orator as well. He was a friend of Cleero, and introduced a new medical creed, based upon the Ecfeurean philosophy. His doctrine was that of the "atoms"—that is, that all diseases decreeded simply upon the arrangement and displacement of the atoms of which the body was composed. Ascleptades introduced the gymnasium as a means of overcoming diseases by athlectic training, diet, cold bathing, and friction. One of his later pupils, Themison, elaborated the doctrines of Ascleplades, and founded the school known as the Methodist. This singular sect cared nothing for the cause of diseases, or to know the particular organ affected. They were satisfied to ascertain in a given case the general condition of the system. The system, according to them, was either relaxed, contracted, or in a state midway between relaxation and contraction. The state of the excretions was for them the measure. They quited with the empiries of despising anatomy, and one of the most ignorant of this sect made himself conspicuous by disagreeing to the aphorism of Hippocrates that "Art is loug"—and agreeing to teach this whole science of medicine in six months. The only great man the Methodista may be said to have produced is Soranus, who wrote the famoua treatise on diseases of women, which is still extant. This Soranus used the speculum for the perfection of his diagnosis.

The quarrels and rivalries of these sects in opposition to the orthodox faith brought I shall take but little time in speaking of The quarrels and rivalries of these sects

for the perfection of his disguests.

The quarrels and rivalries of these seets in opposition to the orthodox faith brought up a new sect, who called themselves edecties, who assumed to seize all those doctrines of the warring schools that were good, and out of the combination make a sect that would stand the test of time, but nothing worthy of note was evolved from this movement. The only Roman medical we ter of note of the first century, with the single exception of Galen, was A. Cornelius Ceisus, whose easy, graceful, polished Latin, and general accuracy have caused him to be widely quoted and generally praised. He seems to have been rather a medical writer than a practicing physician; more of a commentator than an originator, but his descriptive powers are unrivaled and his elegance of diction unsurpassed. Galen, who was thirty years his junior, was as much of an original investigator as he was a historian and commentator. Galen followed Celsus in bringing about a revival of the flippocratic methods. The study of austomy was a passion with him, and the functions of the organs began to be investigated, and the foundation of the science of physiology was laid. His mind, however, was full of subtile theories, and he unfortunately was able to britis them forward with such skill, logenitity, and advoluess that they remained for a long period as stumbling blecks to advancement, but the world's indebtedness to Galen can scarcely be measured when we renember the chaotic state of medical science at the period of Gelsus and Galen. Galen's forcedebtedness to Galen can scarcely be measured when we rea ember the chaotic state of medical science at the period of Celsus and Galen. Galen's force-ful style, impressed his pupils that with solid anatomical and physiological facts as the premises, the conclusions must be drawn by inductive reasoning, and that this process must be applied to all problems of disease as well as therapeutics. With Galen Roman medicine practically died; he had no immediate successors worthy of note, Aurelins being the only prominent Roman writer whose works had survived. He was, however, thoroughly saturated with the Methodist heresy. The history of the world shows that when any particular place was pre-eminent for its learning, its academies, and its progress in the aris, there also was to be found the dominant medical schools the one on medicine became famous. It was here that Paulus Egineta wrote his wonderful compliation of the writings of his predecessors, his commentaries, and his work on obst etrics. He also wrote a work on surgery, which was translated into Arabic, and on which the Arabian surgery was founded. They in turn, when they overrun Europe left their knowledge to medical surgeons. The medical literature of the Byzantine school had little torecommend it to posterity, and, with the exception of Paulus, was notably harren. Oribastius is frequently quoted as belonging to the Byzantine school, but be was a recking to the Byzantine school had little torecommend it to posterity, and, with the exception of Paulus, was notably harren. Oribastius is frequently quoted as belonging to the Byzantine school, but be was a recking to the Byzantine school, but be was a recking to the Byzantine school had little torecommend at alexandra, wote many of his books there, and had already an established

as is implied in the fable, was the period of decadence in Europe of learning in all sciences, and medicine was no exception to the rule. It was during this period Arabian medicine attained its greatest vizor, for as the Mohammedan conquests became consolidated, medical schools arose at their chief capitals. Damascus and Bagdad once more became prominent. Rhazes, the Arabian, was distinguished as the most voluninous writer of the age. Hall Abbas, a Persian who followed Rhazes, wrote the "Royal Book," which was the guide of the Arabians for a long period. Albukasis wrote an encyclopedia of which the original portion is highly valued. It was written at Cordova during the Mohammedan occupation of Spain, and was hammedan occupation of Spain, and was translated into Latin. The Hispano Arabitranslated into Latin. The Hispano Arabiaans were prolific in medical encyclopodias.
Avicenna has always been looked upon as
the greatest of the Arabian writers (Payne),
but there are no discoveries of note attributed to him. Avenzour Averroes, and
Rabbi Mainoindes were also great com
pilers, indeed it nowhere appears that the
Arabians did more than pressive Greek and
Alexandrian medicine. We are indebted to
them for the description of smallpox and
measles.

deficition from the grist, but the Hawker with the sheets, and play with the flowers whose anger they attributed all diseases, which is the state of the profession, and the state of the s tan to drogs. They insisted on the culti-vation of anatomy, without a knowledge of which one was not able to practice sur-gical operations, nor treat a wound or an ulcer." Galen was the infallible oracle in this branch of medicine, and was naturally the text book. After the beginning of the decline of the school of Salernum, its rival, Montpellier, revived and Bourished, and Bologna and Padus became prominent. As in the centuries immediately preceding, little of originality was developed, and although the medical literature is volumi-nous, it mainly consists of compilations. From about 1250, when John Gaddesden wrote his "Rosa Anglica," down to about 1550, sugery more than other branches of medicine. The names of William of Saliceto, Laufranchi of Milan, Guy de

the soldiers with abouts of triumph. "We shall not die," they exclaimed, "even though wounded, Pare is among ust." Free this time the defense was conducted on the little with the single on it has been universally concess examine to the history of the tax weeken was the character of the curriculum and the moral sublimity of the teaching of the little was the direct escent."

But when this digression took place I was peaking of the light extend the little with the direct escent. The division of Spread and of the history of the world. The division of Spread and of the history of the world. The division of Spread and the curriculum and the moral sublimity of the teaching of the light extend the little was the little world. The little was the little was the little was the convenience sake is to divide the history of the world. The division of Spread and the curriculum and the moral sublimity of the teaching of the little was the little was the little world. The division of Spread and the curriculum and the moral sublimity of the teaching of the little was the cients, and which the Galenical remedies were powerless to cure. The "sweating sickness," the "black death," and "dancing mania" are examples of these epidemics, of which you will find a full account in Hecker. One other reason for the great advancement of medicine at this period is found in the establishment of the hospitals that were made necessary by the contemporary wars. Padua led in establishing clinical instruction, it was in the seventeenth century that the latro-hysical school was started in Naples by Borelli, and the latro-chemical school by Sylvius. The former held that all processes of the body were to be explained by mechanics, the bones and muscles were so many levers and pulleys, digestion was samply a trituration, while the latter held that all changes and scits were due to chemical forces, and that chemical disturbances of physiological processes constituted disease. The discovery of the circulation of the blood was the turning point in the study of physiology, and in fact the key that unlocked many human mysteries. Early in the eighteenth century its most industrious physiologist was born, the celebrated Haller. He graduated in medicine at Leyden in 1725, and after a three years' travel in foreign countries founded an anatomy school at Berne. It was there that he wrote the celebrated "Iconea Anatomica," and some 12,000 reviews for a scientific journal at Gottingen. His was a prodigious activity, and he, by his labors, clearly established the right to be called the father of modern physiology.

And now we have glanced at the medical history from the earliest times down to the eighteenth century, and the hour has waned. It is rour privilege to continue its study at the point where I have left it, for your text books will all contain references to the modern discoveries. The future is in your hands, and whether you will belong to the scholar class of physicians, or those who aimply float on the current, depends on your employment of your time, and we, the faculty, hope in this that you may be gui

stention; it is, "Peter Green to His that this process must be applied to all problems of disease as well as therapeutics. With Galen Roman medicine practically with Galen Roman medicine practically deals with Washington affairs. A young man comes from Georgia, invited by a certain potential digulary of the united by a certain potential digulary of the united as a government position when he is source and its progress in the should arrive. Arrivel, the digulary weeks him waiting from day to day, postification of the world shows that when any particular place was pre-eminent for its learning, its cademies, and its progress in the save the save that the corcoran Art Gallery, gives him, then a chance acquaintance, a wealthy and benevolent old gentleman, whom he meets as the founding of the Byzantine literary and advice, that he should return home to farm work, and, moreover, furnishes the means of doing so. He is assured by this accidental friend that he failure in the failure in the literature of the Byzantine school had little to recommend it to posterity, and, with the exception of Paulus, was notably harren, or beautiful and an unfeeling puppy.

The subsolutary of the subsolution of paulus, was notably harren, or beautiful and an unfeeling puppy.

The subsolutary of the subsolution of paulus, was notably harren, or beautiful properties of the Byzantine school had little to recommend it to posterity, and, with the exception of Paulus, was notably harren, or beautiful properties of the Byzantine school had little to recommend it to posterity, and, with the exception of Paulus, was notably harren, or beautiful print and desirable. Never was there as the subsolution when he came to Byzantium, Paulus, who was educated at Byzantium, P ship in the service. Here he grows to be a merbanical thing, a walking, breathing calculator, or copylst, a mere semblance of a man. * * * Go home to your mother. Determine to stay with her, and to be her-joy and her comfort. * * * Stay at home, and make an active, useful man of yourself there among your own people.

home, and make an active, useful man of yourself there among your own people.

* * Is it a sleepy old place? Go to work and wake it up."

This is a photograph of Washington department life—a perfect and indisputable reflection of the reality. May aspiring young men the land over take the lesson to heart and to sense! We say that which we do know having to sense the same that which we do know, having in many cases witnessed the brutalities of dignitaries—yea, having suffered from them in our own experience— having served the nation in a department— though now we are so happily situated as to be independent of all such ignominious op-pression.

Several fine poems appear in this number. Its readers are promised, in the next issue, among other tuneful contributions, "A Dream of Rest," by Seaton Donoho, of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

REUND'S MUSICIAND DRAMA. Oct. 2. The Harry E. Freund Publishing Company, New York, 88 Fifth avenue. 10 cents. From the publishers.

The first article in this number is an ediorial, bold and fearless expression of common sense, regarding "The Superstition of Foreign Study" of music. It asserts, Foreign Study" of music. It asserts, truthfully, that America is a better country for the acquirement of the "divine art" than can be any country of Europe, and proves it by the non-appreciation by the American public of the uitramarine student and the exaltation above him of one whose education is derived solely from home.

Various interesting nutices of operas and theatrical affairs are given, all of which will furnish delightful reading to persons of refinement.

THE GILLETTES, JACK, WHO PER. SEVERED. By the author of the "Win and Wear" series. New York Robert Carter & Brithers, 539 Broadway, For sale by Wil-liam Ballantyns & Sou. 75 cents.

A pleasantly related story of a boy contriving in various ways, by his own in-dustry, to acquire the money means for education. His little successes and failures along the way are interesting, and in themselves a sort of knowledge. It is truly sald: "A boy who can earn his education has the city of the care of the selection has twice the prospect of making a man that one has who has every advantage given him." And again, "To win a prize and to have all the advantages that would come from dogged perseverance, these were to be the good results of his aims." Of course "Perseverenta omnia vincet," and finally "turns up Jack."

MEMOIRS OF MY LIFE By JOHN CHARLES FRESONT: with a Sketch of the Life of Senator Benton, by Jessie Benton Fromont. Part I. Belford, Clarke & Co., Chicago. September I. Issued semi-monthly, 30 cents per part. From the publishers.

How many parts we know not, neither do we care if they be numerous, if only, as is probable, they prove so interesting as this, the initial.

the initial.

First, the engravings. These are ten in number. A portrait of the "pathfinder," Fremont; Jessie Benton Fremont, his intellectual and devoted wife; Thomas H. Benton, her distinguished father; Napoleon, of the illegible signature; Thomas Jefferson; Benton monument St. Louis, Mo.; Cheyenne belle, not surpassingly beautiful; a hunt, "Among the Buffalo;" "Big Timber, Arkansas River." All these are finely produced. A map is added, "abowing the acquisition of territory and its distribution among political divisions, 1776—1885." mong political divisions, 1776—1885." Secondly: As to the scope of the work.

better, and for bad boys, to produce the same result. It cannot fail in either case. While the story is perfectly adapted to the youthful mind and disposition, almost insensibly it will arouse useful and profitable thoughts and mold the character to all high and manly feelings.

PRENCH SYSTEM OF SOUND. The Student's Help: an original methode naturelie. By Mile, V. Phub honors, professour de Francais, No. 1-14 Seventeenth street norinwest, Washington, D. C. 25 cents.

A little work, but a great. Its principle s explained in a brief preface, from which the following is an extract:

the following is an extract:

"What is the natural method? To learn as a baby learns its mother tongue. What is the object system? To point out the objects around you and make the papil repeat them after you in the language you are teaching. * * How does the baby learn its mother tongue? Does he lisp words at first? No; one sound first, then the word."

Our own knowledge of French is an analysis of the state of the st Our own knowledge of French is suffi-

clear to was knowledge of French is suffi-cient to enable us to pronounce this work excellently adapted to its purpose. More-over, Mile. Victoria Prud'homme has satis-factorily proved it so by her valued instruc-tion in this city.

MEDITATIONS OF A PARISH PRIEST.
Thoughts by Joseph Roux. Introduction
by Faul Maricton, Translated from the
Paris edition by babe! F. Hapgood, \$1.25.
New York: Thomas V. Crowell & Co., 13
Astorplace, From the publishers. These are thoughts, veritable thoughts, upon a variety of subjects, such as Literature, Poets, Eloquence, Orators; Mind, Talent, Character; Time, Life, Death, the Future: Love, Friendship, Friends; God, Religion. They have caused "a perfect ex-

guided aright, so that when you leave us you may often feel the happiness of discovering motion returning to the muscles of one apparently dead, thus experiencing the rapture of Pygmsilion perceiving the marble becoming animated under the touch of his chisel. May you young gentlemen be not only successful in study, but seek to add to the general stock of human knowledge for the benefit of mankind.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CURRENT. Chicago Oct. 2 Current Publishing Company. 123 and 123 La Salle street. Chicago. Illustrated. From the publisher.

While we find great interest and pleasure in this number of the Current, one contribution, very naturally, attracts our especial attention; it is, "Peter Green to His Mother." The reason whereof is, that it deals with Washington affairs. A young man comes from Georgia, invited by a certain potential dignitary of the nation, and promised a government position when he snould arrive. Arrived, the dignitary keps him waiting from day to day, postpones, and finally insults and refuses him. Then a chance acquaintance, a wealthy and

INTO UNKNOWN SEAS, OR THE CRUISE OF TWO SAILOR BOYS. By DAVID Kga, author of "The Lot City," &n., illustrated. New York: Harper & Broth rs Franklin square. For sale by Robert Bea 1.

No boy lives, in civilized lands, who will not be wildly enthusiastic about this book-Just take the titles, take t em carelessly, of a few chapters: "Alone on the Sea! "Chased by Pirates," "The Mysterious Vessel," "A Startling Discovery," "The Phantom Island," "Boarded by a D-ad Man," "Cast Away." The scenes are principally on the vast oceans; waves leap, and biss and roar around;

"And the very winds that blow From all the quarters that they know," proclaim tragedy in tones of terror. The

proclaim tragedy in tones of terror. The land adventures, too, are wonderfully ex-citing, and the lilustrations, expressively designed, "wind up the charm." Withal, the impressions conveyed, mingled with valuable information, are perfectly true and characteristic of roving life.

VOYAGES OF A MERCHANT NAVIGATOR OF THE DAYS THAT ARE PAST Com-piled from the journals and letters of the late Richard J. Cleveland. By H. W. S. CLEVELAND. New York: Harper & Brox., Franklin square. For sale by Robert Be all. Those who would learn the condition of our country immediately after the revolution, especially of that division called the eastern states, will find it faithfully forcibly here pictured. Then, for the first time, the adventurous seamen of the young republic carried the American flag, a strange and startling emblem, over the most distant waters. A graphic sketch of life in the busy ports is presented. Capt. Cleveland voyaged to all parts of the world. Thrilling stories are told of hardship and adventure. Places and people are curious are worder. stories are told of hardship and adventure. Places and people are curlous, are wonder-ful. It is an interesting fact that the uncle of Capt. Richard J. Cleveland, whose experiences form the contents of this volume, was the greatgrandfather of Grover Cleve-land, President of the United States.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION By WM. H. PAYNE, A. M., professor of the science and art of teaching it the University of Michigan, author of "Chapters on School Supervision." &c. New York: Happer & Brothers, Franklin square, For sale by Robert Bealt. A great and difficult theme is here treated.

All the knowledge obtained from the author's extensive experience and all the light derivable from ancient observation and thought are here concentrated for the help-ing of teachers and students of the present and future. Extraordinary benefit will surely result from the careful and contem-plative perusal of this volume. Probably never before has the grandest subject of human care—education—been so thor-oughly and satisfactorily elucidated. thor's extensive experience and all the light

A Total Eclipse of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivalled in bilious disorders, impure blood, and consumption, which is acrofulous disease of the lungs.

The Indian Weather Bureau. [Lewiston (Me.) Journal.]

When they hear the loons crying the Passamaquoddy Indiana think it is a sure sign of a hard wind. If the feathers are thick on the partridges' legs, or the bears den early, they believe a long cold winter is coming. If they see a beaver carrying a stick, a storm is approaching. It is a sure sign of death to have partridges bovering about the house. If a dog barks in the night a stranger will come the next day.

THE further it goes the better it fares-our

STRAMBOAT LINES. DAILY LINE TO NORFOLK AND FORT

Steamer GEORGE LEARY, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 520 p. m., from Seventh street wharf. Steamer LADVOF THE LAKE. Toesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at same hour, from Sixth street wharf.

Pirst-class fare, \$2; round trip, \$3. Return tickets good on either steamer. The class lare, 22 round life, as breach circles good on either steamer.

The LEARY stops at Piney Point and Corn field Harbor each trip. The LAKE stops at Piney Point each trip and Colonial Seach or Saturdays only. The LEARY coanceds with Boston and Providence steamers. Both steamers connect with Ariel for Richmond, Old Dominion line for New York, and with all other raifroad and steamboat lines at Norfolk.

Secure rooms and tickes at Norfolk.

Secure rooms and tickes at 1851 and 619 Pennsylvania avenue lakeis at 1851 and 619 Pennsylvania avenue, who will also check barying at hotels and private residences.

LEARY'S Telephone Call. 34.

LAKE'S Telephone Call. 34.

LAKES Telephons Call, 94. je29-3m

CLYDE'S NEW SEPRISES STRAIS PACKEY

LINE FOR

PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND

AT APPOINTED SAILING DAYS.

STOR PHILADELPHIA every faiturds, 12 m.

Prom WASHINGTON every Monday, 12 m.

Prom WASHINGTON every Monday, 12 m.

Prom WASHINGTON every Monday, 12 m.

Promy and prompt connection with New York
davion, Fall River, and all points North. Through

Sille of Lexing given. Freight received and delivered failw until 8 p. m.

W. F. CLYDE & CO.,

J. H. JOHSSON & CO., Agents, Philadelphia,

J. H. JOHSSON & CO., Agents,

Lith and 18th St. Whatves, R. W., 1805 F st. M.

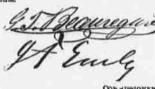
W., Washington, D. C.

CAGO.

LOTTERIES. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

L SSSS L L SSSS L LLLL SSSS L

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Compat., and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good saith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac similes of our signatures attached, in its advertise-



we the undersigned Banks and Bankers will ay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State editories which may be presented at our count-J. H. OGLESBY, Pres, La. Nat. Bank.

J. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State Nat. Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. N. O. Nat. Bank. UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION : LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

incor, orated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis-lature for educational and charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwheiming popular vote tis fran-hise was made a part of the present State Con-titution, adopted December 2. A. D. 1879.

its Graud Single Number Drawings will take place month! It never Scales or Postpones. Look at the Allowing distribution: GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, TUES-DAY, OCT. 12, 1886. 100,00) Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions in fifths, in sroportion. LIST OF PRIZES.

Capital Prize..... Prizes of \$6,000.... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 9 Approximation Prises, \$750... 9 do. do. 500... 9 do. do. 256... 6,750 4,500 2,250 For further information write clearly, giving all address.

full address. Postal Notes, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency Invariably by express (at our expense), addressed M.A.DAUPHIN, New Orleans, I.s. Mage P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

Hotels, &c. H OTEL WINDSOR, COR. 15th St. AND New York avenue, opposite treasury, choicest location; on all car lines; elegantly furnished; culsine unsurpassed; rooms can now be engaged.

HARRIS HOUSE. European Plan to Nov. 1, 1886.
Rooms 75c, and \$1 per day; from \$10 to \$30 per month. Passenger Elevator and all first class accommodation.
JOHN H HARRIS, Provietor тик квапт.

Corner Stuth Street and Ponnsylvania Avent

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS Four Inon Fine Escapes. eF TARMS 65 AND 54 PER DAY. QT. JAMES HOTEL;] (ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

(Hestapeake and Ohio Railway.
(Leave B. & P. Depoi, Sixth and B streets.)
10:50 A. M.—For Newport News, Old Point:
Comfort, and Norfolk. Daily except
Sunday.

11:15 A. M.—For all the Virginia Springs and
the west, daily except Sunday. Free
Observation Car from Charlotteeville.

5:30 P. M.—For the Virginia Springs and the
west. Solid train, with Paliman service to
Cincinnal and St. Louis. Fast express
daily.
For tickets and information apply to C. & O.
railway office, 513 Pennsylvania avenue, and
B. & P. station.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Washington, ohio & Western Rail.

Schedule in effect Aug. 1 1886.

Trains will leave from and arrive at B. & P. Station. Sixth and B streets, as follows: Leave Washington 9:19 a. m. daily, except Sunday, and 4:45 p. m. daily, arriving at Bound Hill 11:44 a. m. and 7:19 p. m. Returning, trains leave Round Hill at 6:08 a. m. daily, and at 3:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday, arriving at Washington 8:40 a. m. and 5:48 p. m.

p. m. Monthly and quarterly commutation rates.
One thousand mile tickets, \$25. R. HELL.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD bedule in effect SUNDAY, SEPT. 19, 1886,

BANKERS,
Penn. Ave. and Tenth Street.

Exchange on Europe and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of Europe; also Telegraphic Transfers.

United States Bonds bought at disold at best market rates. Deposit accounts received and business practification for first thing received and business practification for first thing.

B. K. Plain & Co.,

BROKERS.

Stocks, Grain, Provisions, and Oil.

St. Cloud Building, 9th and P Sts.

Chicago Correspondents: Charles Counseman & O.,

BROKERS.

Stocks, Grain, Provisions, and Oil.

St. Cloud Building, 9th and P Sts.

Chicago Correspondents: Charles Counseman & O.,

BROKERS.

Stocks, Grain, Provisions, and Oil.

St. Cloud Building, 9th and P Sts.

Chicago Correspondents: Charles Counseman & O.,

BROKERS.

Stocks, Grain, Provisions, and Oil.

St. Cloud Building, 9th and P Sts.

Chicago Correspondents: Charles Counseman & O.,

BROKERS.

Stocks, Grain, Provisions, and Oil.

St. Cloud Building, 9th and P Sts.

Chicago Correspondents: Charles Counseman & O.,

BROKERS.

Stocks, Grain, Provisions, and Oil.

St. Cloud Building, 9th and P Sts.

Chicago Correspondents: Charles Counseman & O.,

BROKERS.

Stocks, Grain, Provisions, and Oil.

St. Cloud Building, 9th and P Sts.

Chicago Correspondents: Charles Counseman & O.,

BROKERS.

Stocks, Grain, Provisions, and Oil.

St. Cloud Building, 9th and P Sts.

Chicago Correspondents: Charles Counseman & O.,

Chicago Correspondents: Ch

SEDMONT AIR LINE. (Trains leave B. & P. Depot. 6th and B sts.)
7:16 A. M.—Daily, except sunday, for Lynchburg and intermediate stations.
11:16 A. M.—Daily for Lynchburg, Danville, Asheville, Charlotte, Allanta, and points south. Pullman Buffet sleeping cars to Allanta, and thence to New Orleans.

points south. Pullman Buffet sleeping cars to Atlanta, and thence to New Oricans.

2:30 P. M.—Dally, except Sunday, for Manassas, Strasburg, and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Dally for Chariottesville, Louisville, Cincinnati, and points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Pullman Siecper Washinston to Louisville.

11:00 P. M.—Dally for Lynchburg, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta Ailania, Montgomery, New Oricans, and points south, Pullman Place Buffet Siecping Cars to Montgomery, in counction with Pullman Palace Buffet Siecping Cars to Montgomery, in councition with Pullman Palace Buffet Siecping Cars to Montgomery, in councition with Pullman Palace Buffet Siecping Cars to Montgomery, in councition with Pullman Palace Buffet Cars, thence to New Oricans, Siecping Cars, in Mashington Sida, m. and Sida p. m.; from Louisville, 9:40 p. m.; Lynchburg Local, 2:18 p. m.; Strasburg Local, 10:40 a. m.

Tickwis, sleeping car accommodations, and information inmished, and baggage checked at office 6:91 Pennsylvania avenue and at Passenger Station, Pennsylvania Raitroad, Sixth and B streets.

JAS L. TAYLOR, General Passenger Agent.

THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO

THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTH WEST AND SOUTHWEST DOUBLETEACK, SPLENDIDSCENERY, SPEEL RAILS, MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT, IN EFFECT JUNE 20, 1886,

TRAINS LEAVE Washington from station corner 6th and B streets, as ioliows:

For Pitusburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Paiace Sleeping Cars at 950 a. m. daily; Fast Line, 9:50 a. m. daily to Cincinnati and St. Louis, with Steeping Cars from Harrisburg to Cincinnati, and Hotel Car to 8t. Louis daily, seept saturday, to Chicago, with Sleeping Car Autoona to Chicago, Chicago Express, at 7:10 p. m. daily, with Sleeping Cars Washington to Chicago, and Harrisburg to Cleveland, connecting at Harrisburg with Western Express, with through Sleepers for Louiswills and 8t. Louis. Pacific Express, 10 p. m. daily, for Pitusburg and the West, with through Sleeper Harrisburg to Chicago.

By The Chicago, T

For Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, 200 p. m. every for Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, affording direct transfer to Fulton street avoiding double ferringe across New York city. For Philadelphia, 7:15, 9, and 11 a. m., 2, 4:15, 6:30, 10, and 11:20 p. m. On Sunday 9 a. 10., 2, 4:16, 6:30, 10, and 11:20 p. m. On Sunday 9 a. 10., 2, 4:16, 6:30, 10, and 11:20 p. m. Limited Express 9:10 a. m. and 3:50 p. m., daily, except Sunday, For Battlmore, 6:30, 7:10, 9:40, 9:30, 11 a. m., 12:05, 2, 5:30, 4:15, 4:23, 4:40, 6:00, 7:10, 10, and 11:20 p. m. On Sunday, 9, 9:20, 11 a. m., 2, 4:16, 6:30, 7:10, 10, and 11:20 p. m. On Sunday, 9, 9:20, 11 a. m., 2, 4:16, 6:30, 7:10, 10, and 11:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday, 5:30, 11:30, and 4:25 p. m., daily, except Sunday, Sundays, 9 a. m., 4:15 p. m.
Al-EXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY, AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILEGOAD, For Alexandria, 6:30, 7:06, 9:25, 10:35, and 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 4:36, 6:01, 5:05, and 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 4:36, 6:01, 5:05, and 11:35 p. m. On Sunday at 6:30, 9:20, 10:55 a. m., 8:05 p. m.
For Richmond and the South, 6:50, 10:55 a. m. For Richmond and the South, 6:00, 10:55 a. m.

For Richmond and the South, 650, 10:55 a. m. daily, and 4:35 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 8:05, 8:05, 10:00, 10:10 a. m.; 1:05, 3:05, 3:23, 0:10, 7:05, and 10:42 p. m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:00 and 10:16 a. m.; 7:05, 10:32 p. m., and 12:10 night.
Tickets and information at the office, north-cast corner of 13th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.

General Passenger Agent.
CHAS, E. PUGH, General Manager.

PERSONAL COMFORT. E ASY FRET. HEALTHFUL FEET.

DR. WHITE, THE FOOT SPECIALIST,
1416 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's
Hotel, Washington. Corus. Bunions, Diseased
Salis, Vascular Excreecences, and All Diseases
of the Poet thoroughly and skillfully treated,
40th year of professional experience. Si a sitting. Baltimore office, 11 North Eutaw st.

MEDICAL.

OPIUM AND WHISKY HABITS path; book of particulars sent free. B M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. de26-deW-620 ADIES—JUST PUBLISHED, "TREATISE on Self-Development of the Female Bust and Form." Colored Anatomical plate, full explanation, medical opinions, &c., mailed (sealed) for 50 cents. Address P. O. DRAWER 179, Buffalo, N. Y.